BATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1893.

The American statesman who passed away at Washington yesterday has occupied for many years a unique position in the eyes of his countrymen. Of him, beyond all other contemporary civilians, it can with truth be said that he was the idol of his party, and that, unlike most men of pronounced partisan opinions, he had a multitude of ardent personal friends and sincere political admirers among those usually opposed to the organization of which he has long been the most conspicuous member. If we look only at those citisens whose public services were rendered in the senate house and not upon the battlefield, we must recognize as extraordinary and almost unparalleled the popularity and influence of JAMES G. BLAINE. In the history of the republic there is but one other statesman-we refer of course to HENRY CLAY-who ever gained and kept so strong a hold upon the affections of the ople. It is true of the one as of the other that his high purposes and solid achievements will be held in lasting honor; that what faults he may have had will be buried with him: and that, wherever in America there beats a patriotic heart, he will be remembered.

It is not without striking reasons, drawn alike from the distinctive quality of intellect possessed by the two statesmen, from the trend of their sympathies, and from the incidents of their public careers, that old men who can look back over half a century have seemed to see the great Kentuckian live again in BLAINE. Of each it may be said that the contemporary verdict will be sustained at the bar of history, though not perhaps on the specific grounds upon which it was based. It must be acknowledged of the one as of the other that, to the minds of those who met his giance and heard his voice, he was not so much a philosophical expounder of constitutional dectrines and legislative programmes as a living, compulsive, electrifying force in polities. Those who once fell under the spell of their personal ascendancy thought of them less as teachers than as captains, as consummate masters of political strategy and tactics, as unwavering upbearers of party standards, as born leaders of men. What was claimed for CLAY might be claimed for BLAINE with equal emphasis, that, whether or no he could with justice be called stronger than his party-for what is gained in one way may be lost in another-he could undoubtedly contribute to a party struggle a personal following and a spirit of enthusiasm and devotion which otherwise would have to be foregone. When CLAY or BLAINE obtained the nomination for the Presidency, there was nowhere any sign of apatny. It was plain in every corner of the United States that a transcendently exciting election was under way. Among qualified voters there were but few abstainers from the ballot box at such conjunctures; and, another proof of the depth to which emotions had been stirred, there was observed an extraordinary number of changes from one party to the other. Among the candidates for the Chief Magistracy who have been chosen from civil life, there have been no others who, by the irresistible, magnetic attraction of their presence and of their utterance, by the mere impact of their individuality, have been able to exert such a positive and formidable power in the political arena as were HENBY CLAY and JAMES G. BLAINE.

In the political careers of these two statesmen it is a salient point of likeness that each attained to national eminence through his tenure of the post of Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is also true of each of them that for about a quarter of a century he was the acknowledged leader of his party; that, although his claims to the Chief Magistracy might at times be set aside on the plea of non-availability, he remained the principal deviser of the party programmes and the unchallenged upbearer of the party standard. CLAY in 1824 encountered redoubtable rivals in WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, just as BLAINE did at the National Convention of 1876 in OLIVER P. MORTON and ROSCOE CONKLING. But from the time that CLAY became Secretary of State in the ADAMS Administration until he framed and carried the compromise measures of 1850, no one, not even DANIEL WEBSTER, could contest his right to the leadership, we might almost say dictatorship, of the Whig party. HAR-RISON and TAYLOR might be chosen Presidents, but CLAY remained the power behind the throne. So has it been with JAMES G. BLAINE throughout the period between 1876 and 1892. During that time HAYES, GARFIELD, ARTHUR, and HARRISON might occupy the White . House: but it was BLAINE's voice, and not that of his official superior, which was most potent in Federal legislation, and which most trumpet-like stirred the popular heart. When, after two failures to obtain the nomination, BLAINE was made the candidate of the Republican National Convention of 1884, the people of the United States had the first opportunity which had been offered to them since 1844, of voting for the indisputable leader of one of the great political parties. The right even of ABBAHAM LINCOLN to receive a second nomination in 1864 was denied by some of the most eminent and influential of Republicans, and the achievements which commended HORATIO SEYMOUR and SAMUEL J. TILDEN to the Democracy had been performed in the service of their native State rather than of the nation. But when the Republicans presented James G. BLAINE in 1884, it was universally recognized that they had put forward their foremost man. The great Generals of the world differ in

this respect from the great statesmen, that the former are always supposed to have themselves devised the plans which they carry out in triumph on the field of action. On the other hand, the constructors of political systems and the framers of great olicies may be fitter for the closet than the forum, and must often delegate to others the task of enforcing their ideas. Public men of this class must often look for recognition to history, which redresses the belance of contemporary opinion, and holds a man like Burke in higher esteem than many of his coevals and compatriots, whose influence upon the hustings or in the nate chamber was incomparably greater. No doubt the ideal statesman is he who is not only acclaimed by his contemporaries as a heaven-sent leader, but is also inseparably associated with great measures. That twofold test of eminence was indisputably satisfied by HENRY CLAY; but we have sometimes heard it questioned whether it has been answered by JAMES G. BLADER. "What," it has been asked by ose who dislike to concede merits at once

great and various to other men while liv-

ing, but happily are more just to them when dead, "what has BLAINE done in the way of substantial contributions to political history and to the welfare and progress of the nation, which can be compared with the work wrought by CLAY on behalf of the American system of protection, and on behalf of a national currency as opposed to the issues of State banks, or with his beneficently meant, although abortive, efforts to avert disunion by the Compromise measures of 1850?" Those who seek to depreciate BLAINE by this comparison over look the energetic, wise, and singularly efficient part which, though young in Congress, he took in the momentous measures of reconstruction; they forget, for instance, that to him we are indebted for a change of capacious import in the Fourteenth Amendment: the change to the effeet that Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States not according to the numbers of their voters, but according to the numbers of their respective populations. Underrated, too, because the time is as yet not ripe for the fulfilment of his ultimate design, is the significance of the precedent established by the Congress of American Republics, which he convoked at Washington; a Congress which took a long step toward the prayed-for supplanting of war by arbitration on the American continent. But if BLAINE had done nothing else to engrave his name indelibly upon American annals, his title to gratitude and honor at his country's hands would be made secure by his connection with the programme of reciprocity between all the independent commonwealths upon this hemisphere; a programme which he invented, interpreted, commended to his fellow citizens, and which he lived to see adopted over a

large part of the New World. Personally, Mr. BLAINE was the most democratic and the most social of men. His heart was warm, his temperament friendly and sincere, his purpose generous and elevated, his manner cordial and delightful. The charm of his presence and his conversation overcame animosities and invited confidence. Those once admitted to his intimacy remained his devoted friends; and those who opposed him in politics were often his sincerest admirers. Impulsive sometimes beyond the lines of prudence, his genius always carried him brilliantly through any unexpected battle, and he was never known to lament the bruises or the sears of a conflict that might, perhaps, have more judiciously been avoided. But take him all in all, who is there among the political characters of the last twenty-five years of whom it can be said more truly than of BLAINE, that he was a great man?

Wade Hampton's Eulogy of Fraud. Among the apologists for the late Mr. HAYES, and the eulogists of his public career, it is not surprising to find the Hon. WADE HAMPTON of South Carolina. The seven electoral votes of South Carolina were counted for HAYES, for they were indispensable to the success of the conspiracy which resulted in declaring his election by a majority of one electoral vote; but the same Republican State Canvassing Board which declared that HAYES had carried South Carolina by an average majority on Electors of 816 votes, also declared that DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, the Republican candidate for Governor, had carried the State by a majority of 3,433 over Gen. WADE HAMPTON, the Democratic candidate for Governor. CHAMBERLAIN'S majority, on the face of the returns, was more than four times as large as that of Mr. HAYES.

The situation in South Carolina, therefore, was the same as in Louisiana. If HAYES were elected as President then CHAMBERLAIN and PACKARD were elected as the Governors, and WADE HAMPTON and

NICHOLLS were defeated. When the Eight-to-seven Tribunal at Washington reached the vote of South Carolina it refused, eight to seven, as in the cases of the other disputed States, to go behind the face of the returns. It accepted the fraudulent certificate of CHAMBERLAIN himself, as Governor, that the HAYES electors were the lawful electors, and counted South Carolina for HAYES.

But the decision of the Ele sion would never have passed the Democratic House of Representatives, the count would never have been completed and the Fraud rendered triumphant, had there not been a secret understanding between the friends and representatives of Mr. HAYES, acting for him at Washington, and certain Southern Democrats who cared little who was President if they were allowed to regain control of their State Governments. It was this bargain, made beforehand between HAYES and Southern Democrats of the type of WADE HAMPTON, that consummated the black crime of 1876. The terms of the Wormley Hotel agreement were carried out by Mr. HAYES as soon as he was in possession of the office stolen for him with his acquiescence and cooperation.
The Electoral Commission, in order to seat him, had refused to go behind the fraudulent majority of 816 which constituted his sole title to the electoral vote of South Carolina, and consequently to the Presidency. Once seated, he did not refuse to go behind the face of the returns and to demolish CHAMBERLAIN'S majority of 3,433. In pursuance of the bargain by which he was seated, and by the exercise of the executive power fraudulently obtained, he promptly repudiated CHAMBERLAIN and CHAMBEBLAIN'S majority four times larger than his own. Thus the Hon. WADE HAMP-TON, who was defeated if Mr. HAYES were elected, became Governor of South Carolina by Mr. HAYES'S act.

This damning evidence of Mr. HAYES'S personal participation in the Fraud by which he profited, is overlooked by too many Democrats whose beards are only beginning to grow. It is a part of history. Correctly understood, it will enable even the simplest minded to penetrate to the motive, and to measure the significance of Gen. Hampton's remarks here subjoined:

"In several papers of the State references are made to Mr. Haves as the 'fraudulent President,' and as having committed a grave crime. Why should be be debounced for committing a crime? The Democrate proposed the tribinal to which the question of the Presidency was to be referred, and they did this supposing that a majority of the heard appointed would decide in their favor. The Republicans, by the sharp practice with which they are familiar, defeated this expectation, and the board appointed to adjurate this vexed question decided that Mr. Harm was sected President. He had nothing to do with this determination, and there was no option left to him by a tribunal accepted by the Democrats. Had he refused to accept the office of Fresident, what would have been the result! The Vice-President of the Republican party would have been imaggrated, and we of the South would have fared badly. Under no possible contingency would Thous have been made President, and it wasowing to his own cowardice that this was impossible

"I hold Mr. Haves blameless to this whole transaction, and we of South Carolina owe him a debt which we cannot repay; for but for his conscientiousness, we should never have regained control of the State. To him we owe in great part the redemption of South Carolins, and he was to us the best friend the State ever knew. Knowing what he did for our people, and know-ing how much he did for us. I feel that I am only discharging a debt of gratitude when I pay my homage to the dead President."

It would be difficult to crowd more false information into so few lines. The Democrats accepted the Electoral Commission

plan because it was understood that the tri-bunal was organized to ascertain whether the vote of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, and the one disputed vote of Oregon, rightfully belonged to Mr. TILDEN or to Mr. HAYES. This duty the Commission, by its unvarying partisan vote of eight to seven. refused to perform in the cases of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina. It declared that it had no power to go behind the certificates sent up by the Southern scoundrels whom Mr. Haves afterward rewarded with Federal offices. It merely accepted the title of fraud, forgery, and perjury, and passed the same over to Mr. HAYES with its "O. K .- 8 to 7" stamped across the face of the document. But in the case of Oregon. where the certificate gave to Mr. TILDEN the one vote needed to elect him, the Commission found itself competent to go behind the certificate and to amend and reverse the regularly attested document. The eight-to-seven rule worked both ways. but always for HAYES and for Fraud.

As to the pretence that Mr. Haves had no choice but to accept the stolen office conferred upon him by the infamous decision of the partisan tribunal, that will not bear examination for an instant. "I would sooner have TILDEN," said Gen. GRANT to Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS of Philadelphia, "than that the Republicans should have a President who could be stigmatized as a fraud." There was no time between the morning after election and the morning before the Electoral Commission closed its sham sessions, when one word from the proposed beneficiary would not have stopped the whole fraudulent business. A demand from him at the first that there should be no jugglery with law and no covering up of the essential facts, would have led to an honest investigation of the actual result in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina. Up to the last moment, a refusal on his part to become a party to the bargain that bought off the opposition of some of the flibusters in the House, would have prevented the completion of the count. There might have been momentary embarrassments and complications, but the right would have found a way to the light if Haves had wanted a fair trial, and had refused, like an honorable and honest man, to

profit by Fraud. What Gen. HAMPTON calls the cowardice of Mr. TILDEN will shine in history as the noblest and most unselfish patriotism. Cowardice made the Fraud possible, it is true, but it was the moral cowardice of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, aided and abetted at the critical moment by the political selfishness of certain Southern Democrats like Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

How They Saved the Professor.

Those members of the Connecticut Legisature who voted against the Hon. SIMEON E. BALDWIN for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, and prevented his confirmation, have done that learned Mugwump brother a service at which the rest of the Mugwump brethren are fluttering and shricking angrily. Professor Baldwin has been for some eight years and a half the prettiest pillar of Mugwumpery in Connecticut. Indeed, some historical students maintain that he is the first and the patriarch of the Mugwump tribe, the simon-pure Muguumpus muguumpone, as the Hon. ISAAC HIMMELFRISCH BROMLEY would say.

For our part, we would not put this awful responsibility upon him, or aver that before him there were no Mugwumps. It is enough to say that it may be twelve years, and it may be fourteen, since he went up and down in the State as an itinerant preacher of civil service reform and organized Pig Tail clubs at Titicus, Zoar Bridge, and other metropolises. For a long time pig-tail reform was the dream of Prof. BALDWIN's nights and the hope of his days. We doubt if even the world-famous Porrs or the great Dory has thought and spoken and written more for the Cause than Prof. BALDWIN has. Think of the cold, cold beds he has had to sleep in, and the hot fried stuff he has had to est during his missionary travels in the midst and about the edges of that State in the dead of winter! There can be no doubt about his devotion to the Cause.

The demand for his Chinese labor in Connecticut was much smaller than the supply. and so he found a new outlet for his missionary activities. A year or two ago Prof. BALDWIN gave formal notice that he was no longer an unattached and floating Republican, but a Democrat. This notice is worth mentioning, because some of the Connecticut Democrats, ignorant of the Professor's conversion, were inclined to resent his appointing himself as Professor extraordinary and lecturer in ordinary to the Democratic party of Connecticut. For he both created and filled that office, and whether as President of the Monticello Club of New Haven, or as an after-dinner lecturer to other Democratic societies, he was instant in impressing the Baldwinian theory upon his hearers. And how he welcomed the new subject for instruction, doctrine, and reproof which came up! He caught tariff reform hot from the bat in 1887, and socked it to the Connecticut Democrats. Civil service reform grew a little jealous of the Professor's new love, but had no reason to be. The Professor's heart was true to both his enthusiasms, and he tried to light an equal fire in the bosoms of the Connecticut Democrats. Some of these insisted that instead of having been converted to Democracy he was trying to convert the Democracy; but there will always be stiff-necked souls that are uneasy under instruction. These opinionated and unfair persons little knew the Professor. He worked like a Professor to elect the Hon. Luzon B. Morris Governor, and Mr. Morris got a majority by the Professor's efforts or other causes. One of the first official acts of Governor Monnis was to give the Professor an office. It was a grateful recognition of political service. Most of the Democrats admitted the consideration and were willing to deliver the office. But now a strange thing happened. The

Democrats may have thought that the Professor was a little too prompt in stepping up to get his reward, but they are used to that sort of thing. They know that the Mugwump, or ex-Mugwump, deems himself worthy of his hire. The Republicans, however, regarded the Professor's willingness to take office as a degradation of his earlier Mugwump self. Here was an illustrious apostle of civil service reform who was forhis hands for the spoils. Was it not 'their duty to save him from himself, prevent him from becoming an officeholder, and restore him to his former Mugwump condition? Such clearly was the duty of every true friend of his. It appears, moreover, that his only enemy, an explosive Democratic Representative bearing the name of GUNN, opposed him on grounds of temperament. asserting that he was "cold, narrowninded, selfish, and prejudiced." Prof. Baldwin has shown that he is not cold by his heat for civil service reform and tariff reform. If he is narrow-minded, selfish,

and that he can't help; and his personal must not be confused with his political equation. It is unfortunate that GUNN kicked, because genuine philanthropy should have been the sole reason for refusing to vote for confirmation. Gunn also uttered some wretched nonsense in objecting that Prof. BALDWIN was an attorney for railroad corporations.

Another consideration that may have inflaenced the Connecticut Republicans to object to the nomination of Prof. BALDWIN, was the reflection that since he is an inhereut and essential Mugwump his centrifugal tendencies may do the Democratic party of the State some harm, and his propensity for lecturing that party fill it with languor. To put him on the bench would be to take him away from his place as lecturer in ordinary to the Connecticut Democrats, and be, therefore, a decided loss to the Connecticut Republicans. We have set down the probable reasons for the rejection of Prof. Baldwin by the Connecticut Representatives. These reasons, so far as we have observed, have not been noticed by the moralists of the Mugwump press. When their fit is over, however, they will see that Prof. BALDWIN has not been affronted. Gently his erring feet have been set on the right road. He has been bounced from the spolls room. Mugwumps and buffaloes are getting scarce. We can't afford to waste them.

Condemnation Only for It.

Last year there was an extraordinary public protest, as unanimous as it was prompt and vigorous, against the invasion of the Central Park by a scheme for a speedway. There is occasion for a similarly emphatic expression of opinion against the more subtle but none the less objectionable plans for enlarging the building of the Natural History Museum. They override the judgment of the accredited authority in such matters—the Landscape Architect of the parks.

An outrage, of which the first step has been achieved by the Trustees of the museum, unthinkingly, we must assume, certainly without heed of the fundamental law of park construction, is threatened against the interests of the city, the official status of some of its representatives, and the credit of some of their most distinguished predecessors. The nature the transaction is more fully explained in another column morning in an article reprinted from the Tribune. It is not to be shielded or apologized for by the plausible cover of the personal character of any man or by any policy of interested economy which conflicts with proper regard for the character of the parks and their buildings.

Public protest against the wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable impropriety involved in the new plans for the museum building should be quick and strong.

The Sunflower Hybrid.

We see no reason to congratulate the Democratic party upon the election of Mr. JOHN MARTIN of Topeka as a Senator in Congress from Kansas. Doubtless Mr. MARTIN is a worthy and respectable person. Such he was as a Democrat, such he remains as a Fusionist Senator. But he was elected mainly by Populist votes, and 'the manner of his election is doubtful. The Populist party in the Kansas House has, with the connivance of the Populist Governor and Senate, set up as the lawful House of Representatives of the State of Kansas. The methods pursued by Tom REED's Committee on Elections cannot be commended by Democrats; and we are sorry that any Democrats should approve them or seek to derive an illusory advantage from them. The only excuse for the Kansas Democrats who have consented to herd with the Populists in choosing a Senator, is that the Senatorship is the only thing the Populists have ever given to them in exchange for many votes and favors. If the Kansas Democrats think that one hybrid Senator with a doubtful title is worth encouraging or seeming to encourage fraud and injuring the party organization for, let them think so.

We say hybrid Senator because a mixture of Populist and Democratic principles is the queerest political mixture that can be conceived. "I am a Democrat," said Mr. MARTIN, in his speech of thanks, "but believe in your platform, and if sent to the Senate, will do my best to secure the reforms you demand. I will go into the Democratic caucus, but will not be bound by caucuses. I am in favor of wiping out all national bank charters. I am in favor of that part of your platform which declares for the Sub-Treasury system or something better; that is, I want something better. I

don't favor the Sub-Treasury system itself.' "I am a Democrat, but believe in your platform." Why, the man might as well say that he is a Prohibitionist but in favor of license, an Irishman but a Chinese, a Christian but an atheist. Wants something bet ter than the Sub-Treasury system, does he? He can't find anything worse. We shall look to Mr. MARTIN for some profound financial and economic measures worthy of a PEFFER, or a JOHN GRANT OTIS; but if a Senator who talks as he talks has any reason to call himself a Democrat, then all the sane men are in Bloomingdale.

The French Ministry Sustained.

On Thursday the French Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 121, again affirmed its confidence in the Cabinet of which M. RIBOT is the head. This means that the political upheaval caused by the exposure of Ministerial and legislative corruption has for the moment spent its force. It has, nevertheless, been testified before

the committee of inquiry that two lists exist containing the names of upward of a hundred Deputies and Senators who were guilty of accepting bribes. These lists are said to be in the hands of Dr. HERZ and of a M. ARTON, who was one of the agents of the late Baron REINACH, the principal disburser of the Panama corruption fund. If the lists could be produced, and one or both of the go-betweens just mentioned could be placed upon the witness stand to explain them, it is probable enough that a more serious crisis would occur than any that M. Ribor has yet confronted. But there seems to be no likelihood testimony being forthcoming. Dr. HERZ is ill in England, and it is by no means certain that, if he were well enough to travel, his extradition would be granted. The whereabouts of ARTON is unknown, and the getting his principles and stretching out present Ministers are accused by their enemies of desiring to remain in ignorance upon that subject. At all events, the warrant for ARTON's arrest was, for some reason thus far unexplained, not issued or not served until after his departure from Paris, which took place about a week ago.

No matter what disclosures may be in store, it now seems certain that the form of government will remain unshaken, and that the worst outcome of popular resentment and disgust will be a change of Ministry and possibly a change of Executive. Six months ago President Carnor had only one dangerous enemy in the Republican and prejudiced, it is only as a Mugwump, I ranks, to wit, M. Constant. Now among

his avowed or secret opponents must be reckoned all the men who have, since the outbreak of the Panama scandal, been forced out of successive Cabinets, including conspicuously M. DR FREY-CINET, who must still retain a formidable influence. The latter's dream of becoming himself the next President of the republic is of course dispelled. But he can avenge himself on M. Carnor, who, as he thinks, should not have suffered him to be disgraced, by helping to further the ambition of M. Constans, who just now is regarded at Berlin as well as in Paris as the

most promising candidate for President. Republican institutions could not have a more stalwart upholder than M. Constans, for he was their main bulwark in 1889 when Boulangism threatened to subvert the existing regime. Should be succeed M. CAB-NOT, the Monarchists will probably discover that they have exchanged a King Log for King Stork.

A Literary and Business Question.

Does any newspaper ever sell an additional hundred copies, or even an additional single copy, because it contains a chapter or a part of the most perfect and most interesting novel that can be procured?

Here is a question on which the experts are sure to differ; and the opinions on one side will seem just as reasonable and just as intelligent as those on the other. How about the publication of a novel in parts? Is it as effectual and profitable a

plan as publishing it entire, all at once? We guess that there is wisdom in the adoption of the "block system" of cleaning our streets. Commissioner BRENNAN is the man to carry it out. The Street Cleaning Department, the Police Department, and the

In Cincinnati run the world .- Commercial Not so. It is Chicago that runs the world.

to keep the city of New York in order.

Mayor Gilkov's promptness in presenting a plan for a driveway to accommodate fast trotting horses has let loose the accumulated impatience of years with a rush of enthusiastically approving unanimity. The value of the proposed Harlem River Driveway is known and apparent to all. It would be a great and useful public thoroughfare, meeting a natural necessity in the development of much and valuable property. It will satisfy fully and completely a want entitled to the highest consideration—that of the owners and admirers of the chief emblem of America, the trotting horse, for a road whereon the full good that is in him can be got out of him. He needs a place where he can show his speed. The new road will be extremely picturesque. It will be a lovelier drive than that skirting the Schuylkill in Philadelphia's Fairmount Park. It will be easily, rapidly, and cheaply built. It is eminently sensible in conception and design. It will provide an additional feature of attractiveness to the park which already is owned by the city on the rocky western bluff of the Harlem. The park will provide the walking public with ideal opportunities to observe all the entertaining doings of the road beneath. Let us hope to see it all done and ready for use within a year.

The news that several of our artist tailors are desirous of making men's apparel more decorative than it is gives pleasure to the Albany Express, which refers to a suggestion for the revival of knee breeches, and quotes a prediction that the "time is close at hand when nen will be as free in the choice of the color of their coat as were their great-grandfathers a hundred years ago." The Express then maintains that the wearing of decorative apparel by our men folks in this country will never become general until some citizen of eminence. leader of accepted dignity," shall set the fashion of wearing it. It next favors us with the name of an amiable New Yorker whom it regards as the man to take the leadership of this reform, and it desires us to exercise our influence in prompting him to do so. It believes that if he can be induced to make his appearance before mankind in decorative apparel, "he will have an immense following, while the tailors will arise and call him blessed." We cannot tell how this very interesting suggestion of the Albany Erpress will strike the imagination of Dr. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.

There is a paper printed out in Tennessee which thinks that Boston is still the literary hub of the United States. It was so once, about forty or fifty years ago, away back before the war; it has not been so for over a gen. eration. New York is, and has been for a long time, the American literary hub. A large proportion of the principal authors of the country live here; a large majority of all the books that are the product of the American mind are fabricated here; nearly all the important literary magazines of the United States are established here; and here it is that the leading Publishing houses of the country are found. We are proud of New York as a seaport, as the commercial metropolis, as a city of superior architecture, as the city of Broadway, Wall street, the Central Park, the Bowery, the Madison Square Garden, the Grand Boulevard, the great temples, and many other things, arapesque and classical, novel and quickening; but, above all, we are proud of it as the literary hub of the United States. 'arry the news to Tennessee, for the benefit of the Memphis paper which has not yet heard that Boston lost its literary preëminence long ago.

City Reformers and Voters-A Bet.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir. A correspondent of oday's issue, signing himself "Member of City Re form Club." takes exception to my statement that the roster of the City Reform Club contains a ridiculous small percentage of voters. His statement that the City Reform Club contains 90 per cent. of voters is as far from the truth as "Larry the Liar's" state ments always are. I fear your correspondent must read one of the venal evening papers—one that the doctors now recommend as a sure cure for insumaia.

A careful comparison of the entire roster of the City Reform Club with the Police Department lists of registered voters shows 10½ per cent voters, and I will be the comparison of the co \$100 on it. I enclose my name as guarantee of good

Against an Elopement Penalty.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An individual wrote to Tan Scx urging that a law should be passed which would punish a man who dared to slope with another man's wife by sending him to the penitenitary for five years. How ridiculous such a law would be if ever it was passed, for, in the first place, if a man was convicted and punished, the cloping woman should be also, and what could be more absurd and heartless than punishing a woman or a man either because they feelishly let the love they had for each other set the better of them. No, there are laws chouch aircedy, and a great many more than are carried out in C. besides the, there are many mer than the time hoping that "some other many will run away with them.

Senators and Millionaires. From the Lansing Prison Trusty.

so much of our time is taken up by the State of Ean-ses that we cannot afford to carry on a controversy with Tas new relative to the disputed question be tween that party and the Trusy whether it is easier to become a millionairs or a Senator. We frankly admit it to be a rarer thing to become a Senator than a dinonaire, but that the latter is relatively easier of the two we may still be permitted to doubt,

" A Moth-enten Angel."

From the Springfield Daily Republican.

Phillips Brooks told once of being summarily questioned by an old man of lovely character and radical views as to how he could, without foringerity, remain in the Episcopal Church. "I was tempted at first to speak hotly," said be, "but the man was such a dear

Misunderstanding.

From Brooklyn 14/e.
Wife—Darling, I wish you would let me have \$40 to-Husband-Why, you seem to think I married an

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM. trage Threatening in Manhatta are-Mistery of the New Plans,

From the New York Tribune.

President Paul Dana of the Park Department has opposed the plana for the new lecture ball for the American Museum of Natural History which has been approved by his colleagues of the Park Board, and have since received the sanction of the Board of Estimate, which ordered the issue of \$350,000 of bonds to pay for the construction. President Dana's reasons for the attitude which he has taken in this matter were given to a Tribune reporter yesterday. Mr. Dana said:

"The pian of the Museum of Natural History building was adopted by the Park Board in 1872 Mr. Olmsted, the architect of Central Park and of every important park in this country, being President. It provided for a hollow square covering the entire park with a cruelform division in the interior according to the principle of pretty nearly every other exhibition building of large size. This plan was adopted on its merits, and it is just as meritorious to-day, and always will be, as it was twenty years ago. It provides for the groatest extent of exhibition space possible for the groatest extent of exhibition space possible for the groatest. The first ytep taken by the city in the way

The first zeep taken by the city in the way of building an adural history museum was to consider the constitution of the present building when he was a considered and the present building which has stood in Manhattan aquare for lifteen rears, running from the constitution of the present building which has stood in Manhattan aquare for lifteen rears, running from the constitution of the present building which has stood in Aman of Seventy-seventh is treet. The architects were Mr. Vaux, then and now the landscape architect of the Fark, and Mr. Mold a man of Mold's name appears in the plan with Mr. Vaux's. The exterior has been criticised, but the injerior, I believe, never. It is unexespent of other than the constitutions of the time the constitution of the building shows that the design is for a continuation. With that does use the consease architect for the desired additions their class to be presented to select the architect for the desired additions, their blank to be passed on finally by the representatives of the city, the Park Commissions, their blank to be passed on finally by the received by the Park Benri, were duly referred to the landscape architect, Mr. Vaux. They established the exterior façade of the south front. The idea cutertained and expressed to the section already built. Of course, this is an uninformed and mistaken notion. The Louve has I don't know how many great many more without affecting its ground plan, all that was fixed originally in the section already built. Of course, this is an uninformed and mistaken notion. The Louve has I don't know how many great many more without affecting its ground plan, all that was fixed originally in the proposed of the Natural History Museum. The least of the whole transaction, like every other preceding it, was in perfect order. The ninas for the world of the constitution of the proposed of the course the plans had only more emphatic way of celaring the hallows to great the proposed of the proposed of the plans had been invested at the own of the propos Board of Health are now all working together

which rests the proper municipal responsibility for making and keeping the parks."

The Judge and the Journalist-A French Story.

Judge Franqueville, who presides in the trial of the Panama prisoners, was on the bench in the days of the empire. M. De Villemessant, the well-known editor of the Figuro, was one day summoned to appear before him and give testimony in regard to a duel. He was kept waiting in the outer office for a considerable time, and at last when the door of the inner room was opened, finding that his turn was not yet to come, he said to the porter in a voice loud enough to be heard by the Magistrate: "Tell your master that if he does not call me inside of five minutes from now I will return to my office, where I have business o attend to."

The Judge rushed out furiously. "Now. sir," said he, "you must remain here just as long as I want you to remain. Perhaps you are ignorant of the powers of a Juge d'Instruction. Let me tell you here and now that, if I sent for Prince Napeleon him-elf, and he refused to obey my order, I would have the right to have him brought here between two policemen. Do you understand?

Villemessant pretended that he did not understand. If I were in your place, said he, "I would not arrest Prince Napeleon in the way you propose, because, in the event of the death of the Prince Imperial, who is by no means well just now. Prince Napeleon would be heir to the throne; and, besides, he is now a Senator and Governor-General of Algeria. "You don't understand me, sir." said Judge Franqueville, "I simply want, you to understand that if I wished, I could"

VILLEMESSANT: "Oh, you can, of course, do as you please in the matter, but the arrest of Prince Napeleon is a serious matter."

FRANQUENILLE: "I never had any such intention. I wanted to say"

VILLEMESSANT: "And when the Emperor learns that you want to place his relative between two policemen."

Franqueville: "No, no; I didn't say that: are ignorant of the powers of a Juge d'Intwe-n two policemen "- place his relative be-

NILEMESSANT: "And, for my part all I have to say is that it is not always that I am fortunate enough to run across a piece of news like that."

The JUDGE: "Will you ever understand? I told you that if"

VILLEMESSANT: "Probable arrest of Prince Napoleon! What a first-class heading for my article in the Pigaro! I'm in luck!"

THE JUDGE: "Come in! Come in for goodness sake."

ness sake."

The journalist went in, listened attentively to the Judge's explanation, expressed regret for his misunderstanding, had his case attended to in short order, and went away on the best of terms with the magistrate.

—Men entiting ice at Buxton, Me., found a half-blown water Hy imbedded in one of the cakes. It was that we out, put in a sunny window, and soon bloomed out as handsomely as any Hip of July.

—The number of languages spoken by mankind at present is estimated at 8,000. The Bible has been translated into 200 only, but these 200 are spoken by about two-thirds of the whole population of the globa.

-Among tweaty-nine divorces granted at the January term of the Supreme Court in Bangor was one esting Fannie Mohaw free from Lois Mohawk, a Tarratine brave, who didn't treat her well. The equaw was by far the best looking woman in the court room.

—Annexation or consolidation seems to be an imperative necessity for Camada, if only for the preservation of the Queen's English. A hot Tory organ in Hamilton prints "Pant Newa," and, unreproved, permits its townspeople to write of trousers as "gents" pane

ings."

-T. H. Bartlett, the Boston sculptor, took a death mask of Bishop Brooks the morning after the dishop . death. A slight awelling of the g ands on the right side of the throat was the only change wrought by libes and death. The mask was made with perfect success.

Mr. Bartlett at the same time took a cast of the calebrating a diamond wedding, from which the bride om was absent because of an untimely death. The

bride was still alive, however, and capable of enjoying a good thing, so the anniversary was duly and become ingly celebrated. Ingly celebrated.

—A compilation of the merchant shipping statistics of New Brunswick shows that there are now registered in that province 945 vessels, with an aggregate ton-nage of 180,958—a great falling off from previous years. More than two-thirds of the tonpage is in square-rigge

salling vessels, and over five-sixths of the total is owned in St. John. —Colorado is coming torank high as a coal producing State, and it is probable that her coal resources will eventually prove a more important and valuable factor in the progress and prosperity of the State than her famous sliver wealth. The coal output last year was 8,770,000 tons, worth over \$15,000,000, and the num ber of miners now employed in the coal mines through

sician who has studied snakes considerably. They can't, he says, because their jaws are connected only by a cartilage, are not binged, and cannot be brought together with any force. The snake simply books the fangs in its upper jaw into the object simed at, the lower jaw not figuring in the act at all. The act is

very similar to that of a man striking a cotton hook into a bale of cotton, or a boat hook into a pier. —"I have noticed in various parts of the city," said a visitor, "tail, modern buildings which have been erected next to churches. The buildings I speak of are not so tall assome I have seen, but so located they show strikingly the heights to which modern busines buildings are carried, for they rise away above the oofs of the churches and half or three-quarters of the way up the steeples; and the churches which form had seemed so high now seem curiously dwarfed by

comparison."

-Bishop Potter, who is one of the busiest men in town, gives just one hour in the morning to receiving callers at the see house in Lafayette place, and the levee of that hour is conducted in the most business his needs with brevity. The Hishop is cerdial to some courteous to all, but as businesstike as a railway Pres closed and that feature of that day's business is at an

-That interesting lithograph which represents Jane weeping, with month set wide and heal thrown back, has got itself pasted on a dead wall at the corner of Twenty-third street, in Lexington avenue, in such fashion as to produce a curious illusion. It happens that a spar which supports the scaffolding of a new building sticks out just above June's forehead and that several strands of rope are so bound about the spar as to look like an elongation of Jane's bang. The effect is to give Jane the appearance of banging by the hair, an appearance that is heightened by the expression of pain on ber face.

apon her face.

The Delaware Society of New York issues by way of a year book a tiny folded sheet giving a flat of the officers of the organization and of "members and jesons eligible to membgrabip." There are about 500 na-tives of Delaware resident in this city besides some former residents of Delaware not natives, but by the onstitution of the society eligible to membership Small as is Delaware's population, the little State sends out annually a considerable Lumber of young men to seek their fortunes. The Delaware colony in Philadelphia is so large that the local society has been able to set up a club house.

The revenue returns for last year show that Canadians drank, per head of population, 7.01 gal-lons of spirits, 1.01 gallons of wine, and 35.16 gallens of beer, as compared with 7.45 gallons of spirits, 1.11 gallons of wine, and 37.10 gallons of beer in 1891. But a few days ago evidence was given to a regular Commission sitting at Montreal that "hileit distilling in Quebec is very general, and vast quantities of con-traband liquor find their way to the market without paying revenue." It is not unlikely that this "moonbining" may explain the apparent reduction in con

sumption shown by the revenue returns. -A vigorous protest to Congress against the law re-quiring Chinese residents in this country to register, and furnish their photographs and all information about themselves to the Government, was made last week collectively by all the ministers of the Evan-gelical churches in Portland, Ore. The ministers aver that the anti-Chinese legislation "is out of narmony with the sentiments of the best people of this coast, it and out of the church, who, while not wanting an it crease of the present Chinese population, are opposed to any unfair treatment of those now here." Set et special reasons for regarding the legislation at ill at

vised, unfair and positively dangerous are addisced.

—Chance excitements and relaxations in the rush and pressure of business are afforded to residents in the great West, such as common place Eastern cities wet not of. The business men of Wilbur, Wash, were called out of their offices and stores one morning, some two weeks ago, to engage in a bear hunt through the city streets, and the local paper tells of the "outpour and ournah of the crowd" down Main street, where the beast, a bulky brown bear, eventually fell a victim to the rifle of one of the aforesaid business men. "It is some time," comments the local paper. "since a bear was killed on Main street, and as it is late in the season it is not likely that another will be seen this winter."

THE BROADWAY OF THE WEST SIDE

A Suggestion for the Improvement of the Lower Part of Hudson Street,

To the Entrop of the Sus-Sir: Having noticed in this day's issue of your invaluable paper that the city is about to widen him street for the relief of traffic on Broadway, I wish to say that this improvement will be indeed a Godsend to all truckmen as well as merchants doing business in the lower part of the city. Eut it will be a long time before it is completed and conse-quently all branches of business will have to wait and uffer. Therefore you will forgive a truckman of thire years' experience in that line of business in this city if the following suggestion is out of piace: It is a well-known fact that the largest and heaviest

part of the business of this city is done on the west side of Broadway, from the Battery to routeenth street; and that all the fast freight incoming and outgoing to received or delivered on the river front within that space. It is also a well-known fact that Broad way is most crowded from Canal street to the Battery Any person who would make it his business on any week day to stand at Canal street and Broadway would week day to stand at Canal street and Broadway would find that the number of vehicles that turn off or into Broadway at that point is as great as the number that continue on Broadway above that point, Again, he would notice that three out of every four vehicles which tarn from or into Broadway at that point come from or turn to the west. Now, then, I claim that there can be more of a will of even in Broadway at Chambers three three three types in Broadway at Chambers three three three types in Broadway at Chambers three three three three types in Broadway at Chambers three th to the west. Now, then, I claim that there can be more of a relief given to Broadway at Chambers street than there is a tyresen to tank. We have on the west side of the city one of the tradest, best payed, and flassistress in New York. It is fluided at street, and commencing at Chambers, it runs to Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue. If that street was passable from Chambers to Canal, as it is from Canal to Fourteenth, it would do more to relieve Broadway than anything that could be done But it is not. There is not a rarms in the city who would undertake to drive a horse or a horse and truck from Beach to Canal street (unless the was really compelled to) under any circumstances. The reason is that the N. Y. C. and H. K. R. tracks are laid on that street from Canal to Seach and all through the day they are covered with freight cars and dummies, endangering life, limb, and property. There have been more livestock horses killed and fruess amashed is that about piece of railroad than in any 200 miles of railroad in the country in the same longth detriment the proper at large were to understand fife public in general, I am sure they would now the river frunt they need for a tepot and to remove their tracks from Hudson street, the west side Broadway of New York.

If you would kindly call the attention of the people to this matter through the columns of the brightest paper published, you would favor a multimdee of balless men, as well as yours respectfully.

In the Way,

Proc. Reading Life.

Dudeleigh. Where is Mile. Kickup to-night t
Mile. Souriant.—She is unable to appear.

Mile. Souriant.—She is unable to appear.

Mile. Souriant.—She attended a little private party
ast night, and unfortunately stubbed her toe on the
handelier.

From Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly.
"Oh, for the age of chiralry?" sighed Chappia.
"Wily so." queried lickley.
"The knights used to wear lin trongers and they never agged at the kine."

Keep up that rasping cough, at the peril of breaking own your lungs and throat; rather let the afflicter mundiately resert at once to Dr. D. Jayre's Expects ant, which cures all coughs and coulds and amelia